Implementation of Child Labour and Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986

969. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state: -

(a) whether Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986 is functioning effectively towards total abolition of Child Labour, throughout India;

(b) the reasons for massive millions of child labourers still engaged, paving heavy hurdles for implementation of compulsory education for children of age 6 to 14 years;

(c) the details of the number of employees punished for violating Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986, State-wise during the financial years 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05;

(d) the details of measures already taken and proposed to be taken to curb the menace of evergrowing child labour in India; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Child Labour is a problem which is socio-economic in nature and is a result of poverty and illiteracy in the society. The fundamental problem regarding poverty and illiteracy need to be talked effectively in order to abolish the menace of the child labour from our country.

(c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. (*See* below)

(d) With a view to curb the menace of ever growing child labour in India, Government is implementing National Child Labour Project Scheme in 250 districts spread over 21 States of the Country. Under the Scheme, special schools are set up by the NCLP Societies for rehabilitating children withdrawn from hazardous occupations and processes to provide bridging education before they are mainstreamed into the regular schools education system. In addition, 21 districts of the country are being covered under a similar INDO-US (INDUS) Scheme for rehabilitation of working children. During the 10th Plan, Government is focusing on converging the National Child Labour Project Scheme with various welfare schemes of different departments of the Government especially Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan of the Ministry of Human Resource Development in order to make multi-pronged efforts to eliminate child labour from the country.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Implementation of Child Labour and (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

	Name of State/UT	No. of Employers punished for violating Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986		
		2002-2003	2003-04	2004-05
1	Andhra Pradesh	788	788	788
2	Andaman & Nicobar I. U.T.	0	0	*
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	*
4	Assam	226	1	*
5	Bihar	2853	2853	2860
6	Chandigarh U.T.	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	494	494	*
8	Dadra & Nagar H.U.T.	0	0	0
9	Daman & Diu U.T.	0	0	0
10	Delhi U.T.	10	10	*
11	Goa	35	35	*
12	Gujarat	665	665	665
13	Haryana	3	3	3
14	Himachal Pradesh	22	22	*
15	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	0	*
16	Jharkhand	96	106	*
17	Karnataka	1932	1932	*
18	Kerala	374	0	*
19	Lakshadweep U.T.	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	6157	6157	
21	Maharashtra	1277	291	*
22	Manipur	0	0	*
23	Meghalaya	0	0	*
24	Mizoram	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0	0
26	Orissa	10511	10511	*
27	Pondicherry U.T.	10	10	*
28	Punjab		85	85
29	Rajasthan	2701	2701	2701
30	Sikkim	0	0	*
31	Tamil Nadu	8030	7088	*
32	Tripura	10	9	*
33	Uttar Pradesh	6794	7129	10741
34	Uttaranchal	108	110	*
35	West Bengal	149	254	*
	TOTAL	**43245**	**41254**	**17843**

'Nil' indicated as 'O'
N.A.=Information not available.
*Information awaited from State Govt./UTs.